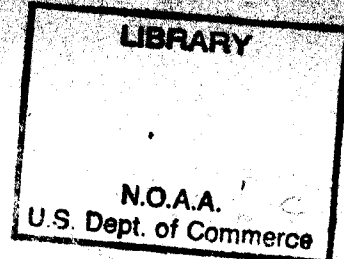


# KINGDOM OF EGYPT AND SUDAN



## Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department CAIRO

### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JANUARY 1952

The month was characterised by a cold wave during the second week which was also unusually rainy, and a warm wave during the last week.

For the first five days Egypt was under the influence of a high pressure system and pleasant weather was experienced.

On 6th a cold front was traversing the country and an unusually long spell of wet weather prevailed over the coast and the Delta until 11th. In Cairo this wet spell ended on 10th. The temperature was low everywhere.

The following table gives the stations where the largest amounts were registered, the maximum temperatures recorded in them and their difference from normal during that period.

Date	Station	Rainfall	Maximum Temperature	Diff. from normal
		mms.	°	°
7	Matruh ... ..	14	14	—4
	Dabaa ... ..	49	15	—
	Alexandria ... ..	7	14	—4
8	Salum ... ..	15	18	+1
	S. Barrani ... ..	12	15	—3
	Matruh ... ..	14	13	—5
	Dabaa ... ..	15	14	—
	Alexandria ... ..	21	14	—4
9	Arish ... ..	8	12	—6
10	S. Barrani ... ..	14	13	—6
	Dabaa ... ..	13	14	—
	Damietta ... ..	18	14	—4
	Port-Saïd ... ..	7	12	—5
	Arish ... ..	11	14	—5
11	Alexandria ... ..	8	17	—2

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High pressure followed, pleasant weather was experienced from 12th to 14th. On 15th a depression moving eastwards over the Eastern Mediterranean caused mainly light scattered showers on 15th and 16th near the coast and some parts in the Delta. At Tanta however 6·7 mms. were registered on 15th and at El-Arish 7·0 mms. were recorded on 16th.

Settled conditions followed with occasional local morning mists and continued until 24th when a deep depression over the Central Mediterranean with a secondary over the Libyan Desert and moving eastwards caused fairly cool weather and light scattered showers.

# **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

## **Environmental Data Rescue Program**

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September 14, 1999

From 24th till the end of the month winds were light to moderate between east and south and the weather was mild particularly during the last two days when the maximum temperature at Ezbekieh (Cairo) reached 27°C., i.e. 7°C. above normal. Morning mists were registered near the coast, Lower and Middle Egypt on 29th. Warm sector light showers fell in many localities between the coast and Middle Egypt on 30th and 31st.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was slightly above normal on the coast, Lower and Middle Egypt and about normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature was slightly above normal in Middle Egypt, about normal elsewhere; while minimum temperature was above normal in Middle and Upper Egypt and in the Western Desert, about normal elsewhere. Mean of day relative humidity was above normal at Alexandria and Helwan while slightly below normal at Ezbekieh (Cairo) and Giza. Rainfall is also shown in the table which shows that it was above normal along the Mediterranean coast.

The deviations of the Meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table:—

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JANUARY 1952

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max+Min/2.			
	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1019.3	+1.3	17.9	-0.2	10.2	+0.1	14.0	0.0	38	+ 7
II.—Lower Egypt	1019.4	+0.6	19.8	0.0	6.7	0.0	13.2	0.0	11	- 1
III.—Middle Egypt	1019.9	+0.6	19.9	+0.7	8.4	+0.9	14.2	+0.8	2	- 2
IV.—Upper Egypt	1019.9	+0.3	21.6	+0.1	7.2	+0.7	14.4	+0.4	drops	0
V.—Western Desert	1020.2	-0.1	21.1	+0.3	6.5	+1.7	13.8	+1.0	„	0
VI.—Red Sea... ..	1018.1	0.0	21.2	+0.3	10.1	-0.4	15.6	0.0	0	- 1

H. FAHMY,  
Director General, Meteorological Department.

# KINGDOM OF EGYPT AND SUDAN

## Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

### CAIRO

#### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR FEBRUARY 1952

The weather was changeable during February. Its outstanding features were the widespread wet spell during the first two days and the unusually strong westerly gale experienced throughout the country as far south as Faiyoun and which caused much damage on the coast and inland. Sandstorms, rain and thunder were also reported from several places.

The rain at the beginning of the month was due to the passage of a trough of low pressure and its cold front. This rain was unusually heavy in some localities; e.g. 21 millimetres at Suez, 17 millimetres at El-Arish and Siwa.

On 3rd the wind began to back to southerly owing to the approach of a depression from the west. This started a heat wave which gradually increased in intensity until the 7th when the maximum temperature reached 30°C at Giza (near Cairo), i.e. 10°C. above normal, and generally speaking the maximum temperatures on that day were between 6° and 9° C. above normal.

On 8th the temperature dropped very sharply owing to the passage of the cold front. Cool weather prevailed until 13th., and was accompanied by light scattered showers.

Several minor disturbances followed causing the wind direction to be mainly between E to S and the weather warm until 21st. The maximum temperature at Giza (near Cairo) reached 29 °C., i.e. 8°C. above normal on 18th, and similar temperatures were reported from other stations inland. The 20th was also rather warm.

On 21st an exceptionally deep depression traversed Northern Egypt and in the evening its cold front swept over the country and was accompanied by phenomenally strong westerly to north-westerly winds with sandstorms, rain and thunder rarely experienced in Egypt and causing some damage. The wind velocity reached 82 kilometres per hour (maximum gust) at Almaza (Cairo), while the highest speed known in February since 1927 was 98 kilometres per hour. At Alexandria it reached 104 k. p.h., while the record there for February is 108 k. p.h. in February 1935 and the highest known there is 119 k.p.h. recorded in January 1908.

Egypt then became an area of high pressure and conditions improved considerably on 23rd but the temperature remained below normal until 26th.

The weather was again disturbed from 27th till the end of the month owing to the approach and passage of a complex low pressure system causing some light scattered showers and mild weather.

For the month as a whole pressure was below normal. Temperature was generally above normal and mean relative humidity was normal at Helwan, below normal at Giza and Ezbekiya (Cairo) but above normal at Alexandria.

Night temperatures during the month were generally above normal, especially during the first 8 days.

Morning mists over some places in the Delta were reported occasionally, especially from 14th to 17th.

Rainfall was above normal in Egypt, especially in Middle Egypt, but was deficient on the Red Sea and also in South Sudan.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table :

### DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR FEBRUARY 1952

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN/2.			
	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1015.4	—1.7	18.7	+0.3	11.2	+0.7	15.0	+0.4	24	0
II.—Lower Egypt	1015.7	—1.4	20.8	+0.1	8.1	+0.9	14.4	+0.5	14	+ 3
III.—Middle Egypt	1016.3	—1.5	22.0	+1.2	9.6	+1.5	15.8	+1.4	12	+ 8
IV.—Upper Egypt	1016.5	—1.6	24.7	+1.5	8.0	+0.9	16.4	+1.2	2	+ 1
V.—Western Desert	1017.1	—1.4	23.1	0.0	7.3	+1.1	15.2	+0.6	5	+ 4
VI.—Red Sea... ..	1015.2	—1.6	22.2	+0.7	11.2	+0.3	16.7	+0.5	0	— 1

H. FAHMY,  
Director General, Meteorological Department.

# KINGDOM OF EGYPT AND SUDAN

## Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department CAIRO

### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR MARCH 1952

Changeable ; cold and warm spells alternated throughout the month.

The outstanding features were the distinct Khamsin conditions experienced about the middle of the month and on 20th. In both cases southerly gales in places accompanied by sandstorms and high temperatures prevailed.

The month began with a cold spell and showers in the north. On 9th strong south-westerly winds were experienced due to the approach of a depression from the west, and with its passage on 10th strong north-westerly winds prevailed with cool weather until 12th.

On 14th a secondary depression travelling along the coast caused Khamsin conditions with exceptionally strong southerly winds and duststorms. The mean wind speed at Almaza (Cairo) reached 70 kph. and the maximum gust reached 100 kph., while the record maximum gust known during March was 102 kph. in 1946. The maximum temperature was also unusually high, reaching 32°C—i.e. 8°C above normal in the Cairo area. The cold front of this depression traversed Egypt during the evening and a cool spell followed lasting until 18th. The temperature started to rise again owing to the approach of another Khamsin depression which caused very strong southerly winds and duststorms on 20th when the maximum gust at Almaza (Cairo) reached 101 kph. The cold front of this depression crossed Egypt during the night. Cool weather with light scattered showers in the north was then experienced until 27th.

On 28th high pressure was established over Egypt and the Eastern Mediterranean. North-easterly winds, originating from the Arabian Desert, prevailed causing unusually warm weather which lasted until the end of the month.

For the month as a whole pressure was below normal except over Upper Egypt and the Western Desert where it was slightly above normal.

Relative humidity was below normal, particularly in the Cairo area.

Rainfall was deficient in Egypt and Central Sudan, but above normal in Southern Sudan.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table :—

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR MARCH 1952

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max+Min/2.			
	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1014.5	—1.5	20.3	+0.1	12.0	—0.3	16.2	—0.1	8	— 3
II.—Lower Egypt	1015.3	—0.9	23.2	—0.4	8.8	—0.3	16.0	—0.4	4	— 3
III.—Middle Egypt	1015.5	—1.0	24.2	+0.2	10.9	+0.7	17.6	+0.4	drops	— 4
IV.—Upper Egypt	1016.2	+0.3	27.2	0.0	10.2	0.0	18.7	0.0	0	0
V.—Western Desert	1016.7	+0.1	26.4	—0.6	9.8	+0.2	18.1	—0.2	0	0
VI.—Red Sea... ..	1014.6	—0.4	24.2	+0.4	13.0	—0.4	18.6	0.0	0	— 1

H. FARMY,

Director General Meteorological Department.

## KINGDOM OF EGYPT AND SUDAN

### Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department CAIRO

#### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR APRIL 1952

Changeable, with warm and cold spells alternating throughout the month.

The outstanding features were the severe Khamsin conditions experienced on the 26th with strong southerly winds over Northern Egypt reaching gale force in places. The velocity at Almaza (Cairo) reached 103 K. p.h. (maximum gust) which was a record for the month of April since 1904. Milder Khamsin weather was also experienced from the 17th to 18th and also on the 30th.

At the beginning of the month a high pressure system covered Egypt and the Eastern Mediterranean. The warm weather which started on 23th March continued. The intensity of this warm weather increased during the latter part of the 1st week owing to the passage of a shallow complex low pressure system over Egypt.

Temperatures of about 10°C above normal were common, e.g. Helwan (near Cairo) reported 39°C on the 4th (i.e. 12° above normal).

This heat wave was less severe on the eastern coast. The maximum temperature at Port Saïd did not exceed 31°C during this period, while at Alexandria, Mersa Matruh 37°C and 38°C were reported on the 4th.

After the passage of this low pressure system over Egypt at the end of the 1st week, high pressure was established over the Central Mediterranean and a cold spell with North-easterly wind was experienced until 15th.

Temperature rose again on the 17th and 18th owing to the passage of a Khamsin depression over Northern Egypt. Strong southerly winds and dust-storms prevailed. The cold front of that depression passed on 19th. Temperature fell and pleasant cool weather was experienced until 25th.

Temperature again rose appreciably on the 26th owing to the passage of a vigorous Khamsin depression which caused strong SE/S winds over Northern Egypt reaching gale force in places. Almaza (Cairo) reported a maximum wind speed of 103 K.ph. (maximum gust) which was a record for Cairo during April since 1904 as mentioned above.

The maximum temperature in Cairo reached 40°C that day (i.e. 10°C above normal). Similar maximum temperatures were reported from many other localities.

On 26th and 27th two successive cold fronts crossed Egypt, and cool weather followed until the 29th.

On the 30th a shallow Khamsin depression crossed Upper Egypt causing a minor heat wave.

Local morning fogs were reported from the Coast and the Delta during the 1st week.

For the month as a whole pressure was above normal in lower Egypt and the Western Desert but below normal in Upper Egypt and the Red Sea.

Relative Humidity was below normal particularly in the Cairo Area.

Rainfall was deficient in Egypt and the Sudan.

The deviations of the Meteorological elements from the normals are shown in the following table;

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR APRIL 1952

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max+Min/2.			
	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1014.7	+0.2	22.9	+0.2	15.2	+0.3	19.0	+0.2	0	— 4
II.—Lower Egypt	1014.9	+0.2	27.8	+0.1	11.8	0.0	19.8	0.0	0	— 3
III.—Middle Egypt	1014.7	—0.1	29.1	+0.7	13.8	+0.8	21.4	+0.8	0	— 2
IV.—Upper Egypt	1013.6	—0.2	33.3	+1.2	15.3	+1.0	24.3	+1.1	0	0
V.—Western Desert	1014.8	+0.2	31.9	+0.1	15.2	+1.7	23.6	+0.9	0	0
VI.—Red Sea... ..	1012.6	—0.5	26.9	0.0	17.0	+0.4	22.0	+0.2	0	0

H. FAHMY,  
Director General Meteorological Department.



# KINGDOM OF EGYPT

## Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department CAIRO

### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR MAY 1952

#### *Summary :*

Changeable with cold and warm spells alternating throughout the month.

The outstanding features were a severe Khamsin condition experienced on the 21st with strong southerly winds. Disturbed weather prevailed on the 31st.

+ + + + +

The month began with a high pressure system covering Central Mediterranean and a complex low pressure system over East Mediterranean. Gradual but slight rise in pressure over the East Mediterranean was experienced till the 8th ; cool and pleasant weather prevailed in Egypt during this period.

On the 8th the pressure over the East Mediterranean began to fall with a slight rise in temperature.

On the 13th a trough of low pressure extended from over the Red Sea to the Syrian coast giving rain and thunder over the Red Sea coast.

On the 16th a cold spell invaded Egypt from the North bringing cool weather. Slight rain fell on the coast with scattered drops inland as far south as Helwan. This cool weather continued till the 20th.

During the period between the 21st and 25th, Egypt became under the influence of a system of depressions approaching from the West.

A marked Khamsin depression appeared South-west of Siwa on the 20th when the temperature began to rise appreciably. During its passage over Egypt on the 21st, strong southerly winds accompanied with sand and duststorms prevailed ; temperatures of about 8°C. above normal or more were common inland. With the exception of Alexandria Area, this heat wave was less severe on the coast ; the maximum temperature at Port Said did not exceed 25°C., and that of Mersa Matrouh 26°C., while at Alexandria it reached 34°C. At Cairo temperature reached 44°C. and at Minia reached 46°C.

On the evening of the 21st this marked heat wave came to an end with the passage of the cold front associated with the Khamsin depression. Temperature fell to about normal all over the country with the invasion of the moderate cold northerly winds.

Temperature rose again on the 24th owing to the approach of a coastal depression. The associated cold front, passed on the 25th giving pleasant weather by day but slightly cool by night.

Pleasant weather followed until the 30th.

On the 31st the weather deteriorated by the arrival of a vigorous desert depression giving rise to strong southerly winds reaching gale force at some localities. Dust and sandstorms occurred in many places mainly in Middle Egypt. The winds began to veer since the afternoon to westerly and Northwesterly with scattered light thundry rain over the Delta and Cairo. Thunderstorms were reported from Alexandria area from after sunset till midnight.

Local morning fogs were reported from the coast and Delta during the 1st week.

For the month as a whole pressure was slightly below normal in the whole area.

Rainfall was deficient in Egypt and the Sudan.

Mean of day relative humidity was slightly above normal at Alexandria, slightly below normal at Ezbekieh and Giza.

The following table shows the deviation of the meteorological elements from normal.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR MAY 1952

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN/2.			
	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1012.9	—0.5	24.9	—1.2	18.2	—0.3	21.6	—0.8	drops	— 2
II.—Lower Egypt	1013.2	—0.6	31.0	—0.4	15.0	—0.3	23.0	—0.4	"	— 3
III.—Middle Egypt	1012.9	—0.3	32.0	—0.8	16.5	—0.1	24.2	—0.4	"	— 2
IV.—Upper Egypt	1011.0	—0.5	37.2	+0.4	19.2	—0.1	28.2	+0.2	0	— 1
V.—Western Desert	1012.4	—0.6	35.8	—0.2	19.0	+0.7	27.4	+0.2	0	0
VI.—Red Sea...	1010.5	—0.7	30.1	—0.7	20.2	—0.4	25.2	—0.6	drops	0

M. F. TAHA,

*A/Director General Meteorological Department.*

# KINGDOM OF EGYPT

## Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

### CAIRO

#### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JUNE 1952

Mainly settled and cool conditions prevailed except for two heat waves; the first of which was of short duration at the begining of the month and was rather severe, especially in upper Egypt. This was accompanied by very light showers in the north. The second was milder and of a longer duration lasting from 18th to 25th.

At the beginning of the month a depression approaching from the Western Desert and crossing Egypt was the cause of the first heat wave, when the maximum temperature reached 45c° to 46c° in Upper Egypt i. e. 6 to 9 c° above normal on the 1st. Fresh to strong winds were also reported in the north causing local rising sand.

With the passage of this depression on the 2nd, the winds became northerly and weather was cooler except at Asswan where 47c° was recorded.

Subsequently cool and settled weather prevailed until the end of the month, except for the period 18th to 25th mentioned above.

For the month as a whole atmospheric pressure was about normal in northern Egypt, but above normal in the south.

Relative humidity was below normal in the Cairo area, but slightly above normal in Alexandria.

Rainfall was distinctly deficient throughout the Sudan.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following tables :

#### DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JUNE 1952

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max+Min/2.			
	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm
I.—Mediterranean	1011.9	—0.2	27.6	—0.7	20.5	—0.6	24.0	—0.6	drops	0
II.—Lower Egypt	1012.0	0.0	33.1	—0.6	17.7	—0.4	25.4	—0.5	,,	0
III.—Middle Egypt	1012.0	+0.1	34.0	—1.1	19.2	0.0	26.6	—0.6	,,	0
IV.—Upper Egypt	1010.3	+0.4	37.6	—0.6	20.6	—0.8	29.1	—0.7	0	0
V.—Western Desert	1012.7	+0.9	36.6	—1.5	21.0	+0.1	28.8	—0.7	0	0
VI.—Red Sea...	1009.6	+0.5	31.5	—1.2	22.6	—0.7	27.0	—1.0	0	0

QUANTITY OF RAIN WHICH FELL IN THE SUDAN DURING JUNE 1952 (in m/ms)

Station	1951	Difference from normal	Station	1951	Difference from normal
	m/m	m/m		m/m	m/m
Juba ... ..	72	— 66	Adis Ababa ...	90	— 41
Wau ... ..	171	+ 6	Roseires ... ..	118	— 12
Malakal ... ..	31	— 94	Wad Medani ...	0	— 32
El Obeid ... ..	Drops	— 39	Atbara ... ..	0	— 2
El Fasher ... ..	„	— 15	Kassala ... ..	2	— 28
Khartoum ... ..	„	— 9	Port Sudan ...	Drops	0

H. FAHMY,

*Director General, Meteorological Department.*

# KINGDOM OF EGYPT

## Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department CAIRO

### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JULY 1952

The normal summer type of weather prevailed throughout the month. Maximum temperatures were mainly below normal, minimum temperatures were below normal during the first half of the month, but above normal during the second half.

For the month as a whole, pressure fluctuated roughly by 2 mbs. above or below normal; humidity was generally below normal.

Rainfall throughout the Sudan was much below normal.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following tables:—

#### DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JULY 1952

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max+Min/2.			
	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm	mm
I.—Mediterranean	1009.0	0.0	29.3	−0.7	22.4	−0.3	25.8	−0.5	0	0
II.—Lower Egypt	1009.1	−0.2	33.8	−0.5	19.7	−0.1	26.8	−0.3	0	0
III.—Middle Egypt	1009.3	+0.1	34.8	−1.0	21.1	+0.2	28.0	−0.4	0	0
IV.—Upper Egypt	1008.2	+0.4	37.9	−0.5	22.1	−0.3	30.0	−0.4	0	0
V.—Western Desert	1010.0	0.0	37.3	−1.0	22.0	+0.2	29.6	−0.4	0	0
VI.—Red Sea...	1007.1	+0.4	33.3	−0.7	23.8	−0.7	28.6	−0.7	0	0

#### QUANTITY OF RAIN WHICH FELL IN THE SUDAN DURING JULY 1952 (in m/ms)

Station	1952	Difference from normal	Station	1952	Difference from normal
	m/m	m/m		m/m	m/m
Juba ... ..	119	— 22	Adis Ababa ...	290	+ 16
Wau ... ..	122	— 70	Roseires ... ..	172	— 10'
Malakal ... ..	128	— 41	Wad Medani ...	10	— 123
El Obeid ... ..	51	— 91	Atbara ... ..	0	— 18
El Fasher ... ..	23	— 40	Kassala ... ..	20	— 71
Khartoum ... ..	2	— 52	Port Sudan ...	0	— 7

H. FAHMY,

Director General, Meteorological Department.

# Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

## CAIRO

### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR AUGUST 1952

Generally hot, especially during the 3rd week.

The month started with a fairly cool spell until the 10th. Temperature was above normal from 11th until the end of the month, particularly during the 3rd week, when the maximum temperature reached 40°C. (6°C. above normal) in Cairo and at some other places in the Delta on the 24th. in the oasis and many places in Upper Egypt the maximum temperature reached 45 to 47° C. during the period 24th to 26th.

Night temperatures were mainly above normal throughout the month.

For the month as a whole barometric pressure and relative humidity were slightly below normal.

Rainfall was deficient in Northern and Central Sudan, while it was above normal in Southern Sudan.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown bellow :

#### DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR AUGUST 1952

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max+Min/2.			
	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1008.4	-1.1	31.2	+0.7	23.7	+0.5	27.4	+0.6	0	0
II.—Lower Egypt	1008.9	-1.0	35.4	+1.3	20.6	+0.6	28.0	+1.0	0	0
III.—Middle Egypt	1008.6	-1.2	35.9	+1.0	22.0	+0.8	29.0	+0.9	0	0
IV.—Upper Egypt	1007.8	-0.5	39.0	+1.6	23.5	+0.9	31.7	+1.2	0	0
V.—Western Desert	1009.0	-1.4	39.6	+1.5	23.2	+1.6	31.4	+1.6	0	0
VI.—Red Sea...	1007.0	-0.1	35.2	+1.0	25.2	+0.2	30.2	+0.6	0	0

#### QUANTITY OF RAIN WHICH FELL IN THE SUDAN DURING AUGUST 1952 (in m/ms)

Station	1952	Difference from normal	Station	1952	Difference from normal
	m/m	m/m		m/m	m/m
Juba ... ..	234	+ 106	Adis Ababa ...	239	- 47
Wau ... ..	267	+ 55	Roseires ... ..	233	+ 18
Malakal ... ..	87	- 100	Wad Medani ...	64	- 73
El Obeid ... ..	189	+ 66	Atbara ... ..	52	+ 15
El Fasher ... ..	25	- 71	Kasala ... ..	35	- 89
Khartoum ... ..	36	- 34	Port Sudan ...	Drops	- 3

H. FAHMY,

Director General, Meteorological Department.

# Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

## CAIRO

### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR SEPTEMBER 1952

Hot throughout the month with high night temperatures.

The warm weather which started on 11th of August continued throughout September. This constituted one of the longest warm spells known in this country.

The maximum temperature reached 37°C on many days in Cairo (*i.e.* 4°C above normal), 46°C at Aswan on 20th and 21st (*i.e.* 7°C above normal) while the minimum temperature often reached 24°C in Cairo (*i.e.* 4°C above normal).

The last week of the month was cooler after the passage of a cold front on the 26th but temperature remained slightly above normal. Light scattered showers were reported on the coast and over the Delta on the 26th and 27th.

For the month as a whole the mean barometric pressure and the mean relative humidity were everywhere below normal while the temperature was above normal.

Rainfall was remarkably deficient in central and Southern Sudan but about normal in Northern Sudan.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown below.

#### DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR SEPTEMBER 1952

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max+Min/2.			
	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	C.°	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1011.6	-1.6	30.6	+1.4	24.1	+1.9	27.4	+1.6	0	0
II.—Lower Egypt	1012.2	-1.2	34.4	+2.0	20.4	+2.0	27.4	+2.0	0	0
III.—Middle Egypt	1012.2	-0.9	34.3	+2.1	22.0	+2.7	28.2	+2.4	0	0
IV.—Upper Egypt	1010.4	-0.9	38.2	+2.6	22.8	+2.2	30.5	+2.4	0	0
V.—Western Desert	1012.3	-1.1	37.0	+1.6	22.0	+2.5	29.5	+2.0	0	0
VI.—Red Sea...	1009.0	-1.2	33.4	+1.6	24.5	+1.4	29.0	+1.5	0	0

#### QUANTITY OF RAIN WHICH FELL IN THE SUDAN DURING SEPTEMBER 1952 (in m/ms)

Station	1952	Difference from normal	Station	1952	Difference from normal
	m/m	m/m		m/m	m/m
Juba ... ..	73	— 35	Adis Ababa ...	—	—
Wau ... ..	150	— 25	Roseires ... ..	205	+ 56
Malakal ... ..	105	— 27	Wad Medani ...	72	+ 16
El Obeid ... ..	81	— 29	Atbara ... ..	23	+ 17
El Fasher ... ..	73	+ 30	Kasala ... ..	24	— 31
Khartoum ... ..	51	+ 32	Port Sudan ...	0	0

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## KINGDOM OF EGYPT

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### Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department

#### CAIRO

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### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR OCTOBER 1952

An outstanding feature in the weather during the month was the two unusually intense heat waves which were experienced during the first half of the month. Record temperatures were registered in Upper Egypt during the first one.

Another feature was the widespread heavy thundery showers which occurred over Lower and Middle Egypt on the 28th, 29th and 30th.

The Eastern Mediterranean was an area of high pressure from the beginning of the month until the 5th. The prevailing winds during that period were mainly NE ly but they originated from over the Arabian Desert, therefore the weather was unusually hot. The day temperature at Assuit reached 43°C (11°C above normal) on the 3rd which was a record maximum temperature since this station was established in 1900. Other maximum temperatures registered between Cairo and Aswan during this heat wave varied between 38°C in Cairo (*i.e.* 7°C above normal) and 45°C at Aswan (*i.e.* 7°C above normal), while at Kharga Oasis 44°C (8°C above normal) was reported on the 2nd and 3rd which was also a record since this station was established in 1926.

After the passage of a trough of low pressure over Egypt on the 5th and 6th, temperature fell to about normal from the 7th until the 9th due to the arrival of N ly and NW ly Mediterranean Air.

Subsequently temperature rose again on the 10th, and the second heat wave was experienced until the 14th, This was caused by similar conditions to those of the first heat wave.

From the 15th until the end of the month the temperature fluctuated slightly above or below its normal except on the 25th and 26th when it was appreciably above normal inland.

The second feature in the weather of this month *i.e.* the wide spread rain and thunderstorms over Lower and Middle Egypt on the 28th, 29th and 30th was very noticeable. Among the largest amounts registered during this period were 30 mm. at Suez and 22 m.m. at Port Said on the 29th ; also 36 m.m. at Giza (near Cairo) on the 30th.

Occasional scattered showers also fell near the coast during the period 8th to 19th but were mainly light, except at Sidi Barrani on the 8th, 11th and 19th when 6, 10, and 8 m.m. respectively were reported and were sometimes accompanied by thunder.

For the month as a whole atmospheric pressure was about normal, and relative humidity below normal everywhere in Egypt. Rainfall was in general above normal especially over Middle Egypt.



The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown below.

# DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR OCTOBER 1952

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN/2.			
	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1015.8	-0.2	28.0	+0.6	20.7	+0.6	24.4	+0.6	11	+ 4
II.—Lower Egypt	1016.2	0.0	30.8	+0.4	17.1	+0.5	24.0	+0.4	4	0
III.—Middle Egypt	1016.2	0.0	31.2	+1.1	18.8	+1.6	25.0	+1.4	20	+18
IV.—Upper Egypt	1014.5	0.0	34.5	+1.8	19.6	+1.6	27.0	+1.7	2	+ 2
V.—Western Desert	1016.1	+0.1	33.1	+0.4	18.4	+1.8	25.8	+1.1	0	0
VI.—Red Sea... ..	1014.0	+0.2	30.4	+0.8	20.8	+0.7	25.6	+0.8	Drops	- 1

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# KINGDOM OF EGYPT

## Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department CAIRO

### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR NOVEMBER 1952

There were no outstanding features in the weather throughout the month.

Temperature was slightly above normal most of the month in Cairo Area but below normal on the coast and in Upper Egypt.

On the 2nd a secondary depression with a centre over the Central Mediterranean and another over Asia Minor caused moderate to fresh S ly winds with a slight rise in temperature everywhere in Egypt.

On the 5th another depression appeared over the Central Mediterranean causing W ly to S W ly winds becoming N W ly after the passage of its associated cold front and cool weather with light scattered showers were experienced on the west coast.

On the 9th a third depression appeared over the Central Mediterranean again causing S ly winds and a rise in temperature.

From the 11th to the 13th successive cold fronts passed over Egypt. The most effective of these was on 11th when sandstorms were experienced over the coast and at Ismailia and Helwan. Subsequently scattered showers were experienced over Lower Egypt when 19.5 mms. fell at Rashid.

On the 14th the Sudan low extended to the North and moderate to fresh NE ly winds prevailed, the weather became generally settled and mild until the 18th when a depression appeared west of Crete giving rain on the west coast. 17 mms. fell at Fuka to the east of Matrouh.

On the 25th the rain extended towards the east. Fair weather with frequent fogs was experienced during the last week especially near the coast where it was heavy at Damietta.

For the month as a whole the mean barometric pressure and temperature was practically normal in all districts, while the relative humidity was below normal everywhere. Rain fall was below normal in all districts.

The deviations of meteorological elements from their normals are shown below.

#### DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR NOVEMBER 1952

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN/2.			
	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	m.m.	m.m.
I.—Mediterranean	1017.0	—0.2	24.4	+0.1	16.7	—0.3	20.6	—0.1	7	—13
I.—Lower Egypt	1017.7	+0.1	26.1	0.0	13.0	—0.4	19.6	—0.2	2	—7
III.—Middle Egypt	1018.1	+0.5	26.1	+0.3	13.9	+0.1	20.0	+0.2	Drops	—3
IV.—Upper Egypt	1017.2	+0.6	27.8	—0.6	12.7	—0.7	20.2	—0.6	0	0
IV.—Western Desert	1018.5	+0.6	26.2	—1.3	11.0	—0.8	18.6	—1.0	Drops	0
VI.—Red Sea...	1016.1	+0.2	26.9	+0.2	15.8	—0.9	21.4	—0.4	0	—2

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